GED SCIENCE PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What is the term for any disease-producing agent, like a virus or bacterium?

A. Oxygen

B. Pathogen

C. Pancreas

D. Payload

2. What is binomial nomenclature?

A. a major biotic community characterized by plant life and climate

B. a digestive juice secreted by the liver and stored in the gallbladder

C. the naming system for organism in which each organism is given a two-part name

D. taking out and examining living tissue from a living thing

3. What phenomenon occurs during a Solstice?

A. Night lasts longer than day

B. Day lasts longer than night

C. No shadows are cast

D. Sun is closest to the Earth

4. What does Amplitude refer to?

A. The maximum value of a wave or vibration

B. Positive electrode of an electrolytic cell

C. Homogenous mixture composed of two or more metals

D. Having no definite form or distinct shape

5. What is a hybrid?

A. Of or relating to or used in the production of electricity by waterpower

B. An organism that is the offspring of genetically dissimilar parents or stock

C. An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen

D. A technique of growing plants (without soil) in water containing dissolved nutrients

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6. What is the primary function of cellulose in plant-cell walls?

A. Forms energy storage

B. Allows for cell movement

C. Reinforces plant-cell walls

D. Regulates osmotic pressure

7. What is the main cause of Acid rain?

A. A type of Protozoan that has no permanent shape

B. Positive electrode of an electrolytic cell

C. Homogenous mixture composed of two or more metals

D. Industrial gas emissions combining with water

8. What is atomic fission?

A. The breaking down of an atomic nucleus into two or more parts with a great release of energy

B. An upper chamber of the heart that receives blood from the veins

C. One of a group of "minor plants" between Mars and Jupiter

D. The joining of atomic nuclei to form heavier nuclei

9. If an organism is described as "invertebrate," what does it mean?

A. Has a backbone

B. Lacks a backbone or spinal column

C. Lives in water

D. Is microscopic in size

10. What is a fossil?

A. fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon and hydrogen content

B. the combining of images from the two eyes to form a single visual percept

C. Twins who develop from two separate fertilized eggs. They are genetically no more similar than brother or sisters but they have the same fetal environment

D. the remains (or an impression) of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age and that has been excavated from the soil

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Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. What is the term for any disease-producing agent, like a virus or bacterium?

A. Oxygen

B. Pathogen

C. Pancreas

D. Payload

The correct term for any disease-producing agent, such as a virus or bacterium, is "pathogen." Pathogens are microorganisms that can cause illness or disease in other organisms. This category includes various types of harmful entities, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoa. Understanding pathogens is crucial because they represent a significant aspect of health and medicine, as they are often the targets of vaccines, antibiotics, and other treatment methods. Oxygen, while essential for life and cellular processes, does not cause disease. The pancreas is an organ involved in digestion and insulin production but is not a disease-producing agent. Similarly, "payload" refers to the amount of cargo carried, usually by a vehicle or a spacecraft, and does not fit the context of health or disease. Thus, "pathogen" clearly captures the essence of the question as it directly relates to agents that can cause illness.

2. What is binomial nomenclature?

A. a major biotic community characterized by plant life and climate

B. a digestive juice secreted by the liver and stored in the gallbladder

C. the naming system for organism in which each organism is given a two-part name

D. taking out and examining living tissue from a living thing

Binomial nomenclature is a formal system for naming species of living things. Each organism is given a two-part name, which typically consists of its genus name followed by its species name. This system was developed by Carl Linnaeus in the 18th century and is designed to provide a universal language for scientists to communicate about species without confusion. The first part of the name, the genus, is always capitalized, while the species name is not capitalized and is usually italicized. This method helps to standardize the identification of organisms across different languages and regions, facilitating clearer communication and further scientific study. The other options relate to different biological concepts: one describes a biome, another refers to a specific digestive secretion, and the last relates to a method of tissue examination, none of which pertain to the naming of organisms. These distinctions clarify the unique role that binomial nomenclature plays in biology.

3. What phenomenon occurs during a Solstice?

A. Night lasts longer than day

B. Day lasts longer than night

C. No shadows are cast

D. Sun is closest to the Earth

During a solstice, the tilt of the Earth's axis causes one hemisphere to receive more sunlight than the other, resulting in the longest day of the year in terms of daylight hours. In the Northern Hemisphere, this occurs during the summer solstice around June 21, when the North Pole is tilted closest to the sun. Conversely, during the winter solstice around December 21, the opposite hemisphere experiences the shortest day. The phenomenon is a direct effect of the Earth's axial tilt of approximately 23.5 degrees, influencing the distribution of sunlight. This foundational knowledge of how the Earth orbits the sun helps understand the solstices' impact on seasonal changes. During the summer solstice, locations within the Arctic Circle may experience continuous daylight, further illustrating why this time is marked by extended daylight compared to night.

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4. What does Amplitude refer to?

A. The maximum value of a wave or vibration

B. Positive electrode of an electrolytic cell

C. Homogenous mixture composed of two or more metals

D. Having no definite form or distinct shape

Amplitude refers to the maximum value of a wave or vibration. It is the point on a wave where the displacement from the equilibrium position is the greatest. This is different from frequency, which is the number of complete wave cycles per unit time. Options B, C, and D do not accurately describe amplitude and are unrelated to the concept of waves and vibrations. Option B refers to the positive electrode of an electrolytic cell, option C describes a homogenous mixture of metals, and option D describes something that does not have a definite form or shape. Therefore, they are incorrect in relation to the concept of amplitude in physics.

5. What is a hybrid?

A. Of or relating to or used in the production of electricity by waterpower

B. An organism that is the offspring of genetically dissimilar parents or stock

C. An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen

D. A technique of growing plants (without soil) in water containing dissolved nutrients

A hybrid refers to an organism that is the offspring of genetically dissimilar parents or stock. This definition encompasses various biological contexts, such as plant and animal breeding, where hybrids are produced to combine desirable traits from two different species or varieties. For example, a mule is a hybrid between a horse and a donkey, inheriting qualities from both parent species. The other options describe different concepts: the first relates to hydroelectric power, focusing on the energy produced via water; the third discusses organic compounds specifically made of carbon and hydrogen, which does not pertain to the concept of hybrids; and the fourth describes hydroponics, a method of growing plants in nutrient-rich water, which is unrelated to the genetic mixing implied by hybridization.

6. What is the primary function of cellulose in plant-cell walls?

A. Forms energy storage

B. Allows for cell movement

C. Reinforces plant-cell walls

D. Regulates osmotic pressure

Cellulose primarily functions to reinforce plant-cell walls due to its structural properties. It is a polysaccharide composed of long chains of glucose molecules, which form strong fibers. These fibers provide rigidity and strength to the cell walls, allowing plants to maintain their shape and resist external pressures. This structural role is critical for supporting the overall integrity of plant tissues and aiding in their upright growth. Additionally, cellulose's strength allows plants to withstand various environmental factors, such as wind and gravity. The robust nature of cellulose is vital for maintaining the plant's structure, making it a key component in the composition of cell walls. In contrast, energy storage involves carbohydrates like starch, and cell movement is typically more related to other cellular components, such as the cytoskeleton. The regulation of osmotic pressure is mainly managed by other cellular mechanisms and solutes, rather than the structural role of cellulose.

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7. What is the main cause of Acid rain?

A. A type of Protozoan that has no permanent shape

B. Positive electrode of an electrolytic cell

C. Homogenous mixture composed of two or more metals

D. Industrial gas emissions combining with water

The main cause of acid rain is the combination of industrial gas emissions, particularly sulfur dioxide (SO2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx), with water vapor in the atmosphere. When these gases are released from sources such as factories, power plants, and vehicles, they can react with water molecules, oxygen, and other chemicals to form sulfuric and nitric acids. These acids then mix with rainwater, resulting in acid rain, which can negatively impact ecosystems, damage buildings, and harm human health. The other choices do not relate to the formation of acid rain. Protozoans and their shapes are irrelevant in this context, as are the components and functions of electrolytic cells, and the characteristics of metal mixtures. Therefore, they do not contribute to the understanding of acid rain's causative factors.

8. What is atomic fission?

A. The breaking down of an atomic nucleus into two or more parts with a great release of energy

B. An upper chamber of the heart that receives blood from the veins

C. One of a group of "minor plants" between Mars and Jupiter

D. The joining of atomic nuclei to form heavier nuclei

Atomic fission is the process in which an atomic nucleus splits into two or more smaller nuclei, along with the release of a significant amount of energy. This release of energy occurs because the binding energy that holds the protons and neutrons together in the nucleus is converted into kinetic energy during the fission event. In nuclear reactors and atomic bombs, fission plays a crucial role as it can initiate a chain reaction, where the fission of one nucleus can cause the fission of additional nuclei, leading to an exponential increase in energy release. The process is fundamental to understanding nuclear energy and its applications, including electricity generation and weaponry. The other options describe unrelated concepts. One refers to a part of the heart's anatomy, while another mentions a specific region in our solar system, and the last option describes nuclear fusion, which involves combining nuclei rather than splitting them. Thus, the key concept of atomic fission is accurately captured in the correct answer.

9. If an organism is described as "invertebrate," what does it mean?

A. Has a backbone

B. Lacks a backbone or spinal column

C. Lives in water

D. Is microscopic in size

Describing an organism as "invertebrate" specifically means that it lacks a backbone or spinal column. Invertebrates are a diverse group of animals, and they make up the majority of the animal kingdom, encompassing several classes such as mollusks, arthropods, and cnidarians. This classification distinguishes them from vertebrates, which have a defined spinal column. Understanding this distinction is important in biology as it helps categorize organisms based on their structural features and evolutionary relationships. The other options relate to different characteristics but do not accurately define what an invertebrate is.

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10. What is a fossil?

A. fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon and hydrogen content

B. the combining of images from the two eyes to form a single visual percept

C. Twins who develop from two separate fertilized eggs. They are genetically no more similar than brother or sisters but they have the same fetal environment

D. the remains (or an impression) of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age and that has been excavated from the soil

A fossil is defined as the remains or an impression of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age and has been preserved in the earth's layers. This definition emphasizes the connection between fossils and the historical biological entities they represent, providing vital evidence of prehistoric life and the evolution of species over time. Fossils can include bones, shells, imprints, or traces left by organisms, and they can give insights into the environmental conditions of the Earth at different points in its history. The other options describe entirely different concepts unrelated to the definition of a fossil. For instance, one option discusses a type of fuel derived from organic matter, highlighting decomposition and energy sources rather than the preservation of ancient life. Another option refers to the visual perception process involving the eyes, which is a physiological and neurological phenomenon. The last option describes a biological situation related to twins, focusing on genetics and development rather than paleontology. Thus, option D properly encapsulates the concept of a fossil, providing the necessary context to understand its significance in science.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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